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Chairman: Mr. Ping (President of the General Assembly) ..... (Gabon)

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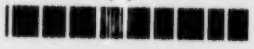

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Organization of the fifty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General (*continued*) (A/BUR/59/1)

Section IV: Adoption of the agenda (*continued*)

Paragraph 46 (Inclusion of items) (*continued*)

Item 159 (Question of the representation of the twenty-three million people of Taiwan in the United Nations) (*continued*)

1. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Farhâdi (Afghanistan), Mr. Melo (Albania), Ms. Izata (Angola), Mr. Hackett (Barbados), Mr. Adechi (Benin), Mr. Aranibar Quiroga (Bolivia), Ms. Maiera (Brazil), Mr. Tidjani (Cameroon), Mr. Moniz (Cape Verde), Mr. Poukré-Kono (Central African Republic), Mr. Acuña (Chile), Ms. Holguín (Colombia), Mr. Stagno Ugarte (Costa Rica), Mr. Djangone-Bi (Côte d'Ivoire), Mr. Gregoire (Dominica), Mr. Giorgio (Eritrea), Mr. Abebe (Ethiopia), Mr. Chitaia (Georgia), Mr. von Ungern-Sternberg (Germany), Mr. Daratzikis (Greece), Mr. Stanislaus (Grenada), Mr. Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala), Mr. Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau), Mr. Jenie (Indonesia), Mr. Yazdi (Iraq), Mr. Mantovani (Italy), Ms. Al Sanaa (Kuwait), Mr. Toktomushev (Kyrgyzstan), Ms. Abi Khalil (Lebanon), Ms. Khiba Matekane (Lesotho), Mr. Egledi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Adrianady (Madagascar), Mr. Diarra (Mali), Mr. Bonavia (Malta), Ms. Huree-Agarwal (Mauritius), Mr. Shiweva (Namibia), Mr. Dhakal (Nepal), Mr. Abdou (Niger), Mr. Akram (Pakistan), Mr. Aisi (Papua New Guinea), Mr. Okio (Republic of the Congo), Mr. Cujba (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Motoc (Romania), Mr. Shalita (Rwanda), Ms. Joseph (Saint Lucia), Mr. Abdi (Somalia), Mr. Mabhongo (South Africa), Mr. Oyarzún (Spain), Mr. Goonatilleke (Sri Lanka), Mr. Erwa (Sudan), Mr. Ivanovski (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mr. Guterres (Timor-Leste), Mr. Sealy (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Mubarez (Yemen) and Mr. Vengesa (Zimbabwe) took places at the Committee table.*

2. **Ms. Joseph** (Saint Lucia) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had conferred on the People's Republic of China legitimacy of representation in the United Nations. As it had in the past, her delegation wished to reiterate the hope that, in the wider interests of prosperity and security, the parties could rediscover the bonds of brotherhood between them. Every year since 1993, a majority of Member States had rejected the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly of an item on Taiwan's representation. Her delegation reiterated its support for the "one-China" policy and its view that the item should not be included in the agenda.

3. **Mr. Mabhongo** (South Africa) said that on 1 January 1998, South Africa had established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, thereby giving notice that it supported the "one-China" principle and its goals. The issue of Taiwan was an internal matter that should be resolved by the Chinese people. In the light of those considerations and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), his delegation could not support the inclusion of the proposed item.

4. **Ms. Martina** (Ukraine) wished to reiterate her delegation's position that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only lawful representative of the whole of China, of which Taiwan was an integral part. The question of China's representation in the United Nations had been resolved by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and was therefore not a matter for further consideration. Ukraine joined many other Member States in opposing the request to include the proposed item 159 in the agenda.

5. **Ms. Huree-Agarwal** (Mauritius) said that her delegation unequivocally supported the view that there was only one China and that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the sole legal Government and representative thereof. She reaffirmed her Government's commitment to General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had settled the issue once and for all; her Government was therefore opposed to the inclusion of the proposed item.

6. **Mr. Djangone-Bi** (Côte d'Ivoire) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had been adopted by a large majority, had decided the question of the representation of China. The proposed inclusion of an agenda item regarding the representation of Taiwan had also been rejected by a majority of Member States every year since 1993. His delegation regarded Taiwan as an inseparable province

of China and urged the People's Republic of China and Taiwan to settle the matter peacefully. It therefore opposed inclusion of the proposed item because it would harm the prospects of such a peaceful settlement.

7. **Mr. Goonatilleke** (Sri Lanka) said that his delegation's consistent position was shared with that of the overwhelming majority of Member States: there was only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan was a province, and therefore an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Sri Lanka had supported General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had made the People's Republic of China a Member of the Organization and a permanent member of the Security Council. It opposed the inclusion of the supplementary item.

8. **Mr. Cujba** (Republic of Moldova) said that his delegation fully understood and supported the position of the People's Republic of China, which was the sole representative of the Chinese people at the United Nations. It supported the "one-China" policy and the practice of safeguarding territorial integrity, and regarded the issue of Taiwan as an internal matter for the People's Republic of China. It opposed the inclusion in the agenda of the proposed item 159.

9. **Mr. Okio** (Republic of the Congo) restated his delegation's support for the principle of territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. China was a single and indivisible country of which Taiwan was an integral part. The issue was not a matter of population size, but one of principle. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had been adopted by an overwhelming majority, had definitively settled the matter and remained in force. His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the item.

10. **Mr. Erwa** (Sudan), recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2758 (XXVI), had explicitly and unambiguously established the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations, said that international legal instruments had established the right of the People's Republic of China to full sovereignty, including sovereignty over Taiwan. The Taiwan issue was part of the domestic affairs of an independent sovereign State. His delegation supported the "one-China" principle and therefore opposed the inclusion of proposed agenda item.

11. **Mr. Chitaia** (Georgia) said that his delegation strongly supported the "one-China" policy and opposed the inclusion of an item on the representation of Taiwan in the agenda, on the grounds that it could create a negative precedent.

12. **Ms. Al Sanaa** (Kuwait) said that it was clear from General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) that the People's Republic of China was the sole representative of China. Any attempt to reintroduce the question was a clear contradiction of that resolution and of the Charter and ran counter to the principles of sovereignty, territory and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. There was one China, one Chinese people and one Chinese Government with its seat in Beijing. Her delegation was therefore against including the supplementary item.

13. **Mr. Egledi** (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that, if it took up the matter under discussion, the General Assembly would be challenging the unity of a Member State and interfering in its internal affairs. That ran counter to the noble principles of the Organization's Charter. The question of China's representation in the United Nations had already been resolved by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The Committee had decided against including the issue in question in the agenda of the General Assembly in previous years, and he saw no reason to change that precedent. He was therefore opposed to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

14. **Ms. Collet** (France) said her delegation continued to believe that attention should be focused on promoting peaceful dialogue between the parties on either side of the Taiwan Strait.

15. **Mr. Aranibar Quiroga** (Bolivia) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had led Bolivia to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1978. Bolivia supported the "one-China" principle, regarded the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people at the United Nations, and opposed the inclusion in the agenda of item 159.

16. **Mr. Bonavia** (Malta) said that, on previous occasions, his delegation had indicated that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) dealt adequately and comprehensively with the issue of China's representation in the United Nations. He confirmed his delegation's position in that regard. The course of action proposed in the explanatory memorandum

(A/59/194) was contrary to the peaceful solution of the question of Taiwan in keeping with the "one-China" policy, which provided the best basis for resolving the matter amicably. Therefore, his delegation could not support the request for the inclusion of a supplementary item.

17. **Ms. Abi Kahlil** (Lebanon) said that her delegation remained attached to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people. It therefore opposed the inclusion in the agenda of the proposed item.

18. **Mr. Poukré-Kono** (Central African Republic) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which was still in force, had recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people and was the best way to promote peace and security. The Head of State of the Central African Republic had reiterated his support for the People's Republic of China during an official visit in 2004, and his country believed that the question of the representation of the people of Taiwan, like other questions, should be resolved peacefully. Moreover, the Charter of the Organization upheld sacrosanct principles including, the principle of non-intervention in matters which were within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. For those reasons, the Central African Republic opposed the inclusion in the agenda of the proposed item 159.

19. **Mr. Adrianady** (Madagascar) expressed his delegation's opposition to the inclusion of item 159. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had definitively settled all aspects of the question of China's representation in the United Nations. Madagascar recognized only one indivisible China, the People's Republic of China, with which it had for many years maintained relations of friendship and cooperation based on the principles of the Charter of the Organization.

20. **Mr. Konuzin** (Russian Federation) said that his delegation shared the view of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had settled the question of China's representation in the United Nations. That situation had not changed, and there were no grounds for reopening the debate on the matter. The Russian Federation opposed the inclusion in the agenda of the proposed item.

21. **Mr. Rahman** (Bangladesh) said that there was only one China and that it was the sole representative of the Chinese people. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had resolved the issue of China's representation in the United Nations in political, legal and procedural terms; it would not be to the Organization's advantage to reopen the question. His delegation therefore rejected the inclusion of the proposed item.

22. **Mr. Sealy** (Trinidad and Tobago) said that his delegation, guided by the principles of international law, including those of territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), did not support the inclusion in the agenda of the proposed item.

23. **Mr. Stagno Ugarte** (Costa Rica) urged the members of the Committee to support the request for inclusion of the item. The United Nations was a universal organization and must incorporate all legitimate Governments. He had therefore made the right decision in accepting the delegation of the People's Republic of China. However, it had made the wrong decision in simultaneously excluding the Republic of China (Taiwan): to remain consistent with the principle of universality, it should have accepted representatives of both Governments. The Republic of China (Taiwan) could make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization. For many years it had been an active member and participant in all its activities, and had fulfilled effectively its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council. Since that time, the Republic of China (Taiwan) had formed close and fruitful ties with the peoples and Governments of the world to promote sustainable development. In keeping with the spirit of universality, Costa Rica favoured representation by both Governments in the Organization.

24. **Mr. Mubarez** (Yemen) said that discussing the matter of Taiwan year after year was inconsistent with the aim of rationalizing the work of the General Assembly. In his Government's view, there was only one China — the People's Republic of China — and the Organization's Member States should adhere to General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), help to

maintain China's unity, and treat the issue of Taiwan as an internal issue for China itself to resolve.

25. **Mr. Yahya** (Djibouti) said that, by returning repeatedly to the issue of Taiwan, the General Assembly was contradicting its own resolutions and decisions, particularly resolution 2758 (XXVI). There was only one China, and the People's Republic of China was the sole representative of the Chinese people at the United Nations. He therefore categorically opposed inclusion of the item, which would constitute interference in the internal affairs of that country.

26. **Mr. Gregoire** (Dominica) said that the Commonwealth of Dominica had taken the step, in April 2004, of recognizing the People's Republic of China and the "one-China" policy. It supported the peaceful reunification of China and was opposed to inclusion in the agenda of item 159.

27. **Ms. Izata** (Angola) said that, in the view of her Government, the issue of Taiwan should be resolved by China as an internal matter. Accordingly, it did not support inclusion of the proposed item.

28. **Mr. Abdi** (Somalia) said that the issue of Taiwan must be handled carefully, as to do otherwise could harm the Organization. It was in fact a non-issue, having been resolved by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), and the Member States should be encouraged not to interfere in China's internal affairs, of which Taiwan was one. His delegation opposed the inclusion of the item in question.

29. **Mr. Shiweva** (Namibia) said that including the item would divide China and reopen a question to which the General Assembly had found a political, legal and procedural solution with the adoption of resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation fully supported the statement by the representative of China. Only the Government and people of the People's Republic of China could deal with the issue — any other method would infringe on that country's sovereignty. His delegation opposed the inclusion of item 159.

30. **Mr. Vengesa** (Zimbabwe) said that his delegation fully supported the "one-China" policy. Taiwan neither qualified for, nor deserved, membership of the Organization, regardless of its level of economic and social development. In any case, the matter had been resolved years before through General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation was tired of the annual ritual begun by Taiwan's supporters. Those efforts were futile, as the proposed item had no place on the agenda of the General Assembly.

31. **Mr. Mahiga** (United Republic of Tanzania), noting that his delegation was opposed to the inclusion of the proposed item on the agenda, reiterated its support for General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which remained as valid and relevant as it had been at the time of its adoption. Member States should remain united in defending the integrity of United Nations resolutions in order to respect and safeguard the principles and purposes of the United Nations, multilateralism and international law. The "one-China" policy was an unquestionable reality which was essential for the maintenance and furtherance of international peace and security. It was a stabilizing factor in the world and an asset to the United Nations. The issue of Taiwan, which was an integral part of the People's Republic of China, should be settled within the framework of the "one-China" policy.

32. **Ms. Maiera** (Brazil) said that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had definitively settled the issue of China's representation at the United Nations. Her delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

33. **Mr. Dangue Rewaka** (Gabon) reiterated his delegation's annual opposition to inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda of the General Assembly. Such inclusion would be contrary to one of the cardinal principles of the Charter, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. Nothing had changed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The insistence of some States in pushing for a reconsideration of the issue at each session of the General Assembly without providing new elements was likely in the long run to divert the Assembly's attention from major, high-priority concerns. The Committee should therefore reject the request.

34. **Mr. Farhâdi** (Afghanistan) said that his Government had maintained friendly and good neighbourly relations with the People's Republic of China since 1949. China had continued for decades to assist Afghanistan in its economic development and was currently helping in its reconstruction. General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had resolved the issue of China's representation in the United Nations

once and for all. His delegation therefore opposed the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

35. **Mr. Giorgio** (Eritrea) reiterated his delegation's adherence to a "one-China" policy, which was consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It was therefore against the inclusion of the item in the agenda.

36. **Ms. Holguin** (Colombia) said that Colombia maintained excellent diplomatic relations and close cooperation with the People's Republic of China pursuant to the "one-China" policy recognized by the international community through General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It was not necessary to include the item in the agenda, since the matter had already been resolved.

37. **Mr. Danesh-Yazdi** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the request made by a number of Member States to include a supplementary item in the agenda was not only a clear departure from the long-standing practice of the United Nations but was also inconsistent with General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had settled the issue of China's representation in the United Nations once and for all. His delegation rejected the request, which undermined the basic principles of international law in general and the Charter in particular. Indeed, the credibility and sovereignty of the Organization as an intergovernmental body should be preserved by respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all Member States.

38. **Mr. Lopes Cabral** (Guinea-Bissau) said that there was only one, indivisible China in geographical, cultural and historical terms. China was an age-old civilization which had made substantial contributions to the development of science and technology throughout the world. Accordingly, inclusion of the item in the agenda should not be entertained.

39. **Mr. von Ungern-Sternberg** (Germany) said that his Government's position in favour of a "one-China" policy had not changed. In that regard, it was important to maintain a peaceful dialogue between both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

40. **Mr. Mantovani** (Italy) said that by adopting its resolution 2758 (XXVI), the General Assembly had recognized the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations. In accordance with that resolution and with its respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China, his Government wished to reiterate its view that a satisfactory resolution of any differences that existed could only be achieved peacefully through constructive dialogue. In the interests of such a dialogue and an agreed arrangement that was in the mutual interest, Italy could not support the inclusion of the proposed agenda item.

41. **Mr. Shalita** (Rwanda) said that Taiwan was an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the People's Republic of China was the only lawful representative of China at the United Nations, as clearly stipulated in General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). Furthermore, the United Nations was an intergovernmental organization whose membership comprised sovereign States. Since Taiwan was not a sovereign State but a territory of China, it did not qualify for membership, and the question of its representation in the United Nations should not be entertained. Lastly, the issue of Taiwan's representation at the United Nations was inconsistent with the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-interference in their internal affairs as outlined in the Charter. His delegation therefore objected to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda of the General Assembly.

42. **Mr. Motoc** (Romania) said that the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda would be inconsistent with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which provided a political, legal and procedural solution to China's representation in the United Nations. Therefore, his delegation's position was fully consistent with the principles and purposes of the United Nations laid down in its Charter, beginning with the basic principle of universality. His Government strongly supported China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Bearing in mind that the United Nations was an intergovernmental organization composed of sovereign States, his delegation believed that the People's Republic of China was entitled to participate in the work or activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies with one voice.

43. **Mr. Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala) said that Guatemala, which maintained full diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan, had always been concerned about the situation of its 23 million inhabitants, whose aspirations to be

represented in multilateral bodies had not been met. Nonetheless, as stated in its letter of 10 January 1997 to the Security Council (S/1997/23), his delegation felt duty bound to respect the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It trusted that the differences between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China would be resolved to the satisfaction of both parties and the larger membership of the United Nations.

44. **Mr. Abdou** (Niger) reiterated his Government's position that there was only one China of which Taiwan was an integral part. The issue had been settled once and for all by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

45. **Mr. Adechi** (Benin) said Benin believed, pursuant to the spirit and letter of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had resolved the issue of China's representation in the United Nations, that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the sole representative of the Chinese people. The "one-China" policy had become the cornerstone of his country's external policy. There was only one China, which was represented in the United Nations by the Government of the People's Republic of China. It was therefore not appropriate to include the proposed item in the agenda.

46. **Mr. Aisi** (Papua New Guinea) said that Papua New Guinea continued to recognize the People's Republic of China under its clear and unambiguous "one-China" policy. Furthermore, General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) adopted by all Member States in 1971 had conclusively restored to the People's Republic of China its seat in the United Nations and had simultaneously made China a permanent member of the Security Council. A peaceful dialogue should be conducted to resolve any relevant issues between China and Taiwan. Like many other delegations, his delegation believed that the item should not be included in the agenda.

47. **Mr. Ivanovski** (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) said that, like the overwhelming majority of delegations, his delegation did not support the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

48. **Mr. Melendez** (El Salvador) said that until 1971, the United Nations had made the mistake of failing to recognize the existence of the People's Republic of China as a political reality. The admission of that country through General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) seemed to have resolved the matter of China's representation in the United Nations once and for all. However, the realities of politics had once again demonstrated that such was not the case. Indeed, developments in international relations since 1971, especially the political, economic, social, cultural and institutional development of Taiwan as a separate entity from mainland China had made it into a veritable State with its own population, territory and Government, which was still recognized by over 25 Member States of the United Nations. The United Nations could not and must not make the same mistake as it had made in 1971. Nobody could deny the existence of the Republic of Taiwan as a political entity that contributed to international cooperation and could contribute even more through the United Nations and also in the context of cooperation and solidarity through bilateral relations between States.

49. **Mr. Jenie** (Indonesia) said that the issue of China's representation in the United Nations had been resolved once and for all over 30 years earlier by resolution 2758 (XXVI) in which the General Assembly had decided, inter alia, to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. In that regard, Indonesia had steadfastly adhered to its "one-China" policy and fully recognized the People's Republic of China as the only lawful and legitimate representative of China. Therefore, once again, Indonesia opposed the inclusion of the item under discussion in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.

50. **Mr. Daratzikis** (Greece) said that he wished to reiterate Greece's position that the validity of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which had provided a political, legal and procedural solution to the issue of China's representation in the United Nations, should be respected. Greece had always supported the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China and therefore opposed the inclusion in the agenda of the item in question.

51. **Mr. Tidjani** (Cameroon) reiterated his delegation's position that General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) should be complied with and that the current discussion should be consistent with that resolution.

52. **Mr. Thomson** (United Kingdom) said that his delegation's position on the status of Taiwan had not changed. It continued to welcome the development of democracy in Taiwan and urged both the Chinese Government and the Taiwanese authorities to avoid any action that might increase tensions across the Taiwan Strait. His delegation was strongly opposed to the use of force to resolve that issue and welcomed any efforts by both sides to lower tensions and to engage in confidence-building measures and to find a mutually acceptable basis for the resumption of constructive dialogue.

53. **Mr. Toktomushev** (Kyrgyzstan) said that, while all Members of the United Nations had the equal right to express their views, the attempt by a few countries to put the item on the agenda was a blatant interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of China and a lack of respect for the views of the overwhelming majority of States that had adopted General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). More than 160 countries had established diplomatic relations with China but not with Taiwan. He was opposed to the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the current and future sessions.

54. **Mr. Guterres** (Timor-Leste) said that his country had established diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China on its very first day of independence. The two countries had developed very fruitful and friendly relations. His Government continued to support the "one-China" policy and did not support the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

55. **Mr. Acuña** (Chile) said that his Government recognized only one China. The issue had been settled more than 30 years earlier, when General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had been adopted. His Government recognized the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and was therefore opposed to the inclusion of the item.

56. **Mr. Melo** (Albania) said he wished to reiterate his Government's support for the "one-China" policy. Since the question of Taiwan was an internal matter of the People's Republic of China, his delegation did not support the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

57. **Mr. Moniz** (Cape Verde) said his delegation shared the view that, as General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had unequivocally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole, lawful representative of China to the United Nations, the question of Taiwan's representation in the United Nations had been settled once and for all. Therefore, his delegation was opposed to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

58. **Mr. Yazdi** (Iraq), reiterating the excellent relations between Iraq and China, said that there had been no change in Iraq's position on the issue of Taiwan; China was one and indivisible. He expressed support for the statement of the representative of China.

59. **Mr. Abebe** (Ethiopia) said that he wished to reaffirm his Government's long-standing position on the "one-China" policy in line with General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). That resolution had conclusively settled the question of China's representation in the United Nations. Therefore, his delegation strongly objected to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

60. **Mr. Hackett** (Barbados) said that, while Barbados supported the right of all the world's peoples to be represented at the United Nations, it recognized that Taiwan was an integral part of China and the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda would be a violation not only of the principle of the territorial integrity of a Member State but also of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization. Barbados also supported the "one-China" policy widely recognized by the international community. Furthermore, the issue of Taiwan's membership had been settled by the decision contained in General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) that recognized the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. Therefore, his delegation was opposed to the inclusion of the proposed item in the agenda.

61. **Mr. Diarra** (Mali) said that his delegation's opposition to the proposal to include item 159 in the agenda was based on international law; General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had restored the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of China at the United Nations.

62. **Mr. Stanislaus** (Grenada) said that his country's infrastructures had been almost totally destroyed by Hurricane Ivan and that Taiwanese Government experts were helping address the urgent needs for food, water and housing; he called on other Governments, including those of States with which Grenada did not maintain diplomatic relations, to join that effort. The Republic of China on Taiwan was already participating de facto in the work of the United Nations and should be granted membership therein.

63. **Mr. Dhakal** (Nepal) said that his Government supported the "one-China" policy; the question of the representation of the Republic of China on Taiwan had been settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

64. **Ms. Khiba Matekane** (Lesotho) said that her Government fully embraced the inclusion of all peoples in the United Nations. However, the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan had been settled; accordingly, she could not support the proposal, to include item 159 in the agenda.

65. **Mr. Akram** (Pakistan) said that year after year, the Committee engaged in the same futile debate on the issue of Taiwan's so-called representation and concluded that Taiwan was an integral part of China. The General Assembly had committed itself to the "one-China" policy in 1971. Any attempt to reopen that question would constitute a blatant violation of the Charter. He was therefore strongly opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda.

66. *The Committee decided not to recommend the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.*

67. *Mr. Farhâdi (Afghanistan), Mr. Melo (Albania), Ms. Izata (Angola), Mr. Hackett (Barbados), Mr. Adechi (Benin), Mr. Aranibar Quiroga (Bolivia), Ms. Maierá (Brazil), Mr. Tidjani (Cameroon), Mr. Moniz (Cape Verde), Mr. Poukré-Kono (Central African Republic), Mr. Acuña (Chile), Ms. Holguín (Colombia), Mr. Stagno Ugarte (Costa Rica), Mr. Djangone-Bi (Côte d'Ivoire), Mr. Gregoire (Dominica), Mr. Giorgio (Eritrea), Mr. Abebe (Ethiopia), Mr. Chitaia (Georgia), Mr. von Ungern-Sternberg (Germany), Mr. Daratzikis (Greece), Mr. Stanislaus (Grenada), Mr. Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala), Mr. Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau), Mr. Jenie (Indonesia), Mr. Yazdi (Iraq), Mr. Mantovani (Italy), Ms. Al Sanaa (Kuwait), Mr. Toktomushev (Kyrgyzstan), Ms. Abi Khalil (Lebanon), Ms. Khiba Matekane (Lesotho), Mr. Egledi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mr. Adrianady (Madagascar), Mr. Diarra (Mali), Mr. Bonavia (Malta), Ms. Huree-Agarwal (Mauritius), Mr. Shiweva (Namibia), Mr. Dhakal (Nepal), Mr. Abdou (Niger), Mr. Akram (Pakistan), Mr. Aisi (Papua New Guinea), Mr. Okio (Republic of the Congo), Mr. Cujba (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Motoc (Romania), Mr. Shalita (Rwanda), Ms. Joseph (Saint Lucia), Mr. Abdi (Somalia), Mr. Mabhongo (South Africa), Mr. Oyarzún (Spain), Mr. Goonatilleke (Sri Lanka), Mr. Erwa (Sudan), Mr. Ivanovski (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mr. Guterres (Timor-Leste), Mr. Sealy (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Mubarez (Yemen) and Mr. Vengesa (Zimbabwe) withdrew.*

68. **The Chairman** expressed the Committee's sympathy with the States afflicted by the recent hurricanes: Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica and the United States of America.

Item 160 (Observer status for the Collective Security Treaty Organization in the General Assembly)
(A/59/195 and Corr.1)

69. **Mr. Kazykhanov** (Kazakhstan), speaking on behalf of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) (Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and his own country), said that CSTO was a regional organization, whose objectives were to promote peace, international and regional security and stability and protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of its members, giving priority to political means for achieving those objectives, in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations and the universally recognized norms of international law. The Charter of CSTO had been registered with the United Nations Secretariat on 16 December 2003. CSTO had all the necessary mechanisms for active participation in the international community's efforts to strengthen peace and international security; it had established contacts with the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the relevant bodies of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and it was capable of participating in peacekeeping operations, including those of the United Nations. It had demonstrated broad

potential for cooperation with the United Nations on the basis of partnership, joint participation and complementarity of efforts. The granting of observer status in the General Assembly would strengthen coordination between CSTO and the United Nations. He therefore urged that item 160 should be included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.

70. **Mr. Konuzin** (Russian Federation) said that he supported the proposal; granting observer status in the General Assembly to CSTO would promote increased cooperation between two organizations which, in turn, would enhance their efforts to combat collective threats, including that of terrorism.

71. **The Chairman** said that the representative of Belarus had asked to participate in the discussion of item 160 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

72. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Shloma (Belarus) took a place at the Committee table.*

73. **Mr. Shloma** (Belarus) said that, as a member of CSTO, Belarus supported inclusion of the item; the granting of observer status to CSTO would strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the regional organizations in their search for a collective solution to global problems.

74. *Mr. Shloma (Belarus) withdrew.*

75. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 160 under Heading 1 in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.*

Item 161 (Declaration by the United Nations of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation) (A/59/196)

76. **Mr. Konuzin** (Russian Federation), speaking also on behalf of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, said that 2005 would mark the sixtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War, which had been a powerful impetus for the consolidation of the international community and had led to the creation of the United Nations. While honouring the memory of the fallen, it was important to recall the lessons of that war: to exclude any possibility of further world wars, to recognize that there was no alternative to the system of collective security embodied in the Charter and to ensure that the Organization played a central role in efforts to combat new challenges and threats, prevent and resolve armed conflicts and promote a stable and lasting peace. The further strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations was in the interests of all mankind. He hoped that item 161 would be included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session and considered by the General Assembly directly in plenary session and that it would result in the declaration of 8 and 9 May as days of remembrance and reconciliation.

77. **Mr. Kazykhanov** (Kazakhstan) said that his delegation endorsed the statement made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

78. **Mr. Rahman** (Bangladesh) said that the proposal to include item 161 in the agenda was a timely one; its inclusion would encourage understanding among nations in the promotion of peace and harmony and would emphasize the central role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

79. **The Chairman** said that the representative of Ukraine had asked to participate in the discussion of item 160. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. He took it that the Committee wished to accede to the request.

80. *It was so decided.*

81. **Ms. Martina** (Ukraine) said that her delegation supported the proposal and shared the sponsors' concern regarding the importance of keeping alive the memory of those who had perished in the Second World War.

82. *Ms. Martina (Ukraine) withdrew.*

83. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 161 under Heading 1 in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.*

Item 28 (Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte) (continued)

84. **Mr. Dangue Rewaka** (Gabon) said that following consultations with the Comorian and French delegations, his delegation wished to propose that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of item 28 should be deferred to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, without prejudice to the positions of the Comoros and France, on the issue.

85. **Mr. Pecsteen** (Belgium) said that his delegation supported the proposal made by the representative of Gabon.

86. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of item 28 should be deferred to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly and that it should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.*

Section V: Allocation of items

Paragraphs 56 and 57

87. *The Committee took note of paragraphs 56 and 57.*

Paragraphs 58 and 59

88. **The Chairman** recalled that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 54/195, any request by an organization for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly would be considered in plenary session after the consideration of the issue by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

89. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that items 153, 154 and 160 should be allocated to the Sixth Committee, and that item 161 should be allocated to the Plenary Assembly.

Paragraph 60

90. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it hear a brief presentation by the Secretary-General of his annual report prior to the opening of the general debate.*

Paragraph 61

91. *The Committee took note of paragraph 61.*

Paragraph 62

92. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 20 should be allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for annual consideration.*

Paragraph 63

93. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 22 should be allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for consideration every other year.*

Paragraph 64

94. *The Committee took note of paragraph 64.*

Paragraph 65

95. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that items 40 (b) and 45 should be allocated to the Second Committee for annual consideration.*

Paragraphs 66 and 67

96. *The Committee took note of paragraphs 66 and 67.*

Paragraph 68

97. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 66.*

Paragraph 69

98. *The Committee took note of paragraph 69.*

Paragraph 70

99. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly, that the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 92 of the draft agenda.*

Paragraph 71

100. *The Committee took note of paragraph 71.*

Paragraph 72

101. *The Committee decided to defer consideration of the allocation of item 111 to a later date.*

Paragraph 73

102. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the allocations of item 111 to the First Committee, the Special Political and*

Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) and the Second Committee.

Paragraph 74

103. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed (for consideration in plenary meeting), taking into account its decisions on item 28 and 161, should be allocated to the Plenary Assembly.*

104. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the First Committee should be allocated to that Committee.*

105. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), taking into account its decision on item 84, should be allocated to that Committee.*

106. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Second Committee should be allocated to that Committee.*

107. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Third Committee, taking into account the decision on item 111, should be allocated to that Committee.*

108. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Fifth Committee, should be allocated to that Committee.*

109. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Sixth Committee, taking into account its decisions on items 152, 153, 154 and 160, should be allocated to that Committee.*

110. **The Chairman** said that the representative of Egypt had asked to participate in the discussion. He took it that the Committee wished to accede to that request.

111. *It was so decided.*

112. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Elnaggar (Egypt) took a place at the Committee table.*

113. **Mr. Elnaggar** (Egypt) said that General Assembly resolution 58/316 B, paragraph 2 (c) gave very clear guidelines as to how agenda items, under the relevant headings, were to be allocated to the Main Committees of the General Assembly. As far as his delegation was concerned, the consultations required prior to such allocations had not taken place and though Egypt was not a member of the Committee, it would express its position later, together with other States members of the Non-Aligned Movement, at the plenary meeting of the Assembly of which Egypt remained a member.

114. *Mr. Elnaggar (Egypt) withdrew.*

115. **Mr. Bouheddou** (Algeria) said that for practical purposes, the General Assembly needed to adopt its agenda for the current session on Friday, 17 September and the issue raised about the allocation of items, under the relevant headings, must be settled ahead of that time. While his delegation agreed in principle with the arrangements made to allocate items within the context of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007 and the set priorities, General Assembly resolution 58/316 B, paragraph 2 (c) was unequivocal about the process of consultation. As time was of the essence, he suggested that the consultations with Member States involved, should take place forthwith so that the agenda could be adopted on Friday.

116. **The Chairman** said that it was his impression that the Committee had taken a decision on the matter in adopting the proposal made by Morocco. He took note, however, of the observations made by the representative of Algeria.

117. **Mr. Bouheddou** (Algeria) said that he did not recall the proposal made by Morocco but his delegation had asked the Secretariat to explain what had happened to the consultations required by General Assembly resolution 59/316. A number of delegations had contacted his delegation, as a member of the Committee, and expressed the hope that the consultations would take place shortly. To address their concerns, the Secretariat might wish to issue a corrigendum in order to avoid any stalemate when it came to discussing compliance with the resolution. He failed to see why the matter could not be deferred until later in the session to give the Committee time to consult with Member States as required by the General Assembly.

118. **The Chairman** requested bureau members and the concerned delegations, including the representative of Algeria, to conduct informal consultations. In order to facilitate the work of the Main Committees, the Secretariat would circulate the report of the Committee at the earliest opportunity, for consideration by the plenary on Friday, 17 September.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.